

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; cructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapiesin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it—Adv.

The greater the cost of living, the cheaper it is to remain single.

No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball B's. Adv.

High frequency electric apparatus has been invented for the use of barbers in massaging and shampooing.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. A. D. Mitchell* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Mean Comment.
"Who gave Miss Antique away when she finally got married?"
"Her wrinkles."

Sounded Like It.
"Mr. Wombar says he is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton."
"Some new freak cure, I s'pose."

A Surmise.
"Is this article what you call classical writing?"
"I don't know; it is all Greek to me."

The Weapon.
"I would like to shoot all gossipers."
"Then a proper weapon would be a repeating rifle."

Heredity.
"Smith's father used to be a baker."
"Ah! that's why he is so crusty."
—Baltimore American.

A Woman's Heart.
She (gently)—I am afraid I do not love you enough to be your wife, but I shall always be your friend, and sincerely wish for your happiness.
He (moodily)—I know what I'll do.
She (anxiously)—You surely will not do yourself an injury?
He (calmly)—No, I will find happiness. I will marry some one else.
She—Horror! Give me another day to consider, dear—New York Weekly.

No Change.
The prince of Monaco said of marriage at a dinner in New York:
"Through marriage a French woman gains her liberty, an English woman loses hers and an American woman—"
The prince paused and looked quizzically about him.
"Yes? The American woman?" said a debaucher.
"The American woman," ended the prince, "continues to do as she likes."

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Drank Coffee From Infancy.
It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.
That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble. (The same drug is found in tea.)
"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago."
"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble. (Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)
"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved and was given coffee. When we gave him Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."
Postum comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—must be boiled.
Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.
"There's a reason for Postum."

VICTORIA FALLS TO THE REBELS

FEDERALS COMPLETELY ROUTED IN BLOODIEST BATTLE OF REVOLUTION.

MANY BODIES LEFT IN STREETS

Capital of Tamaulipas in Caballero's Hands: Eight Thousand Men Engaged in Two Days' Battle.

Brownsville, Texas.—With the loss of hundreds of lives and great destruction of property in what General Pablo Gonzalez, in an official report, describes as the "bloodiest battle of the revolution," Victoria, capital of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, was captured by the constitutionalists. The fall of the capital city gives the insurrectionary movement control of the entire state except of the important seaport Tamaulipas, where a strong force already is operating. General Luis Caballero probably will be named military governor of Tamaulipas, in the organization of the state by the constitutionalists.

General Gonzalez commanded the besieging constitutionalists. No definite estimate was given of the life loss but it was said that dead bodies literally covered the streets and lay thick through the courtyard and halls of the government palace, where a portion of the federal garrison made a last stand after being driven from a Catholic sanctuary where they took refuge. Every one of these men was slain.

The greater portion of the garrison of 3,000 men, however, evacuated the city for forty-nine hours of continuous fighting. They retreated to Tula, some miles away and there were overtaken by the constitutionalists and again decisively defeated. They fled demoralized into the hills. Generals Rabago, Armendi and Eugenio Aguilar commanded the federals.

The attacking constitutionalists were reported to number about 5,000 men. Their loss was four officers and between thirty and fifty men, probably more, according to General Gonzalez, who said that the federals had been fairly slaughtered, and that the total loss of life would run into the hundreds.

Terrible destruction of property was done by the two days' battle which raged through the principal streets of the city, and many handsome structures not razed by shell were levelled by the torch in the hand-to-hand fighting. Victoria has a population of 15,000 people and is situated in a rich farming section inhabited by many Americans, but no mention was made of non-combatants during the fighting. Before the federals abandoned the city, hundreds of guns were piled in front of the arsenal and burned, but the constitutionalists said that many of them were salvaged. In addition there were captured 300 horses, as many saddles, four cannon and much ammunition. Many of the federals were made prisoners.

Halt Credentials Asked.
Nogales, Sonora.—Francisco Escondido, minister of foreign relations in the Carranza cabinet, asked William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's agent to present his credentials before continuing further with the conferences which have been under way here informally for several days.

This was interpreted by many as a virtual demand of recognition of the constitutionalist revolution before the exchanges between the Carranzists and the Washington government are concluded.

TAUNTS CAUSE FATAL STABBING
Bloodshed Occurs After Texas Strike Had Been Called Off.

Victoria, Texas.—The first bloodshed in connection with the strike of Southern Pacific employees occurred here after settlement of the strike had been announced, when George Gillig, a union engineer, was stabbed to death by a strikebreaker.
The killing occurred when strikers who were returning to work went to the depot to meet a train manned by strikebreakers coming from Houston. A crowd which collected began to cheer when the old men replaced the new crews. According to eye witnesses, this apparently angered the strikebreakers, one of whom plunged a knife into Gillig's breast. He died while being taken home. He was 30 years old. The man charged with killing Engineer Gillig gave his name as E. O. Quinn, aged 22, of Houston, Texas. He was fireman on the train. In the excitement, he said, he stabbed the man before he realized what he was doing.

Huerta Brings Quorum of Congress.
Mexico City.—Organization of President Huerta's new congress was completed when enough senators were gathered to form a quorum in the upper house. General Francisco Princes was chosen temporary chairman of the senate and a committee on credentials was appointed. A similar committee of the chamber of deputies began the work of revising the deputies' credentials, and there is nothing to indicate that the formal opening of congress will be postponed.

U. S. MONTHLY CROP REPORT

CROP	—Oklahoma—		—United States—	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Corn: Yield per acre.....bu.	11.0	15.7	23.0	29.2
Production.....thousand bu.	26,992	101,778	2,462,017	3,125,746
Quality, 1913 crop.....per cent.	70	79	137,572	64,761
Potatoes: Yield per acre.....bu.	60	60	80.2	113.4
Production.....thousand bu.	1,800	1,740	328,150	420,647
Quality.....per cent.	80	80	87.8	90.5
Apples: Production.....thousand bu.	45	75	44.6	65.9
Quality.....per cent.	68	79	70.2	83.0
Grapes: Production.....thousand bu.	62	79	75.8	87.8
Quality.....per cent.	74	88	80.0	90.0
Sorghum: Yield per acre.....bu.	56	75	79.8	90.9
Production.....thousand bu.	51	79	77.0	83.8
Quality.....per cent.	74	79	70.7	78.4
Wheat: Yield per acre.....bu.	46	38	37.9	32.6
Production.....thousand bu.	104	38	69.6	45.5
Quality.....per cent.	71	71	74.4	75.5
Hay: Yield per acre.....tons	12.5	10.6	12.0	10.9
Production.....thousand tons	10.1	10.1	12.26	11.80
Prices to producers, November 1:				
Wheat.....dollars per bu.	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70
Corn.....dollars per bu.	5.50	4.10	6.05	5.20
Brooklyn.....dollars per ton	102.00	60.00	102.00	70.00
Alfalfa seed.....dollars per bu.	6.25	8.26	6.94	7.87

HUERTA DEFEYING THE LIGHTNING!

INTERESTING SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY ACTIONS OF THE MEXICAN DICTATOR.

NEITHER FEAR NOR RESPECT U. S.

Has No Intention of Taking Orders From President Wilson and Fires a Cabinet Minister for Suggesting Such a Thing.

Mexico City.—From Victoriano Huerta's own mouth United States Charge O'Shaughnessy has received the point-blank refusal of the Mexican dictator to accede to the demands of President Wilson that he retire from the presidency of Mexico. As a further indication that he will not consider such demands, Huerta caused the resignation of Garza Adalpe, minister of the interior, who had counseled compliance with the expressed wishes of the United States. Senor Adalpe departed from the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz, commissioned to proceed immediately to Europe. With him on the train are 200 soldiers. It was announced that his destination was France.

The rumor was current in the capital that Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy had been recalled, but this the American embassy had denied. O'Shaughnessy communicated the refusal of Huerta to resign to Washington and it is understood he has received a cablegram giving him further instructions, but he declines to discuss the question.

Senor Adalpe was the last remaining cabinet officer retained by General Huerta and General Felix Diaz at the close of the battle in the capital last February. The ministers since chosen have been eliminated one by one. Adalpe was at first retained as minister of agriculture, which department was created for him, but he never became minister of agriculture. He was later transferred to the department of fomento. For a short time he was acting minister of foreign affairs pending the arrival in Mexico of Federico Gamboa, minister to Holland and Belgium, who had been given that portfolio. Adalpe went into the ministry of the interior upon the resignation of Dr. Aureliano Urrutia.

Washington Aroused.
Washington.—Secretary Bryan conferred at the White House with President Wilson on the latest developments in the Mexican situation. They talked over messages received from Charge O'Shaughnessy and dispatched some cablegrams to him after the conference.

The prospect that the embargo on arms may be lifted during the coming week constitutionalist representatives here say has brightened considerably and they are eagerly preparing to buy large quantities of arms for quick shipment to the border.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan still hope, though, that Huerta will come to terms without the necessity of such measures as lifting the embargo, and it is likely that the American government will wait a few days for the effect of foreign pressure before making any decisive move forward in its policy.

The warning which has been given to British subjects to move out of inaccessible towns was regarded by many conversant with the situation as likely to impress Huerta that a drastic policy against him might not be improbable.

William Bayard Hale, who has been industriously conferring with the constitutionalists at their Nogales headquarters, also telegraphed at length to the department. That the situation was nearing a critical end was evident.

Another Mine Disaster.
Acton, Ala.—Sixteen miners are known to have been killed and at least a dozen others missing as the result of an explosion in the Alabama Fuel and Iron company's coal mine No. 2 near here. The exact number still entombed is uncertain as mine officials are unable to ascertain how many men were at work in the mine when the explosion occurred. Estimates of miners employed near the scene of the disaster place the total number who entered the mine at from twenty-five to forty.

dent in official Washington. They are still confident of the ultimate retirement of Huerta as well as satisfactory assurances from the constitutionalists for a suspension of military activities pending the establishment of some sort of a provisional government after General Huerta disappears as a factor in the problem.

Strongly reinforcing the pressure which has been brought to bear on Huerta from the European governments the latest evidences of which was the effort of the British minister, Sir Lionel Carden, is the unexpectedly independent attitude of the Mexican senate which at least temporarily has defeated the purpose of General Huerta to convene the Mexican congress. The failure to secure a quorum in that body is attributed to the absence of Catholic senators and there is much curiosity to learn whether their action in preventing a quorum resulted from opposition to General Huerta or was in pursuance of that official's plan to postpone the definite issue involved in the warning of the United States against convening congress.

Officials here are of the opinion that eventually the supposedly refractory senators will come into line for the purpose of declaring not only the illegality of the presidential election, but of the vote for congress as well. The result of such a declaration would be enforced adjournment sine die of the congress and the calling of another election for some future date. This would mean complete failure to secure congressional approval for various important and valuable concessions understood to have been recommended by the Huerta regime in the past month.

Meanwhile the failure of congress to effect even a preliminary organization in both branches delays the execution of so much of the program of President Wilson as was to be put in operation as soon as the body was in full legislative action. No one outside of the president's council chamber is yet aware of the nature of the program, but it is said that through the whole course of events the American policy will be shaped by circumstances as they result.

The situation has reached a point where no one can predict events.

JUAREZ RETAKEN BY REBELS

Federal Garrison Taken By Surprise; Offers Weak Resistance.

El Paso.—For the sixth time in the last three years Ciudad Juarez changed governments when 2,000 rebels, led by General Pancho Villa, attacked and captured the town. Taken by surprise the federal garrison of about 400 men put up a weak resistance.

It is estimated that forty persons were killed in the fighting. The rebels lost five men, the federal dead is estimated at thirty and four or five non-combatants were killed. Among them was Charles Eggerson, El Paso automobile driver who was on the main street in Juarez in his automobile.

"No looting," was the order given by Villa to his men after the town had surrendered and not a single case of theft had been reported. Soldiers were placed at down town stores with orders to shoot the first man who attempted to loot.

Important Capture.
The rebels captured 125 federal prisoners, 35,000 rounds of ammunition, two field pieces and two machine guns—in addition to an important border port of entry and a military strategic point.

United States troops took station near the international boundary and held the Americans away from the danger zone as much as possible while the battle lasted.

Order was quickly restored in Juarez after the capitulation and street car service between El Paso and Juarez was resumed and Americans began to flock to the Mexican city. Little damage was done in Juarez as the rebels had no cannon.

BIG GAME AT OKLAHOMA CITY
Oklahoma-Colorado Contest To Be A Capital Thanksgiving.

Oklahoma City.—The contract which stipulates that the Thanksgiving day contest between the Universities of Colorado and Oklahoma shall be played at Fair park, Oklahoma City, has been signed by I. S. Mahan, secretary of the State Fair association, and members of the executive committee of the University club of Oklahoma City in charge of arrangements for the contest.

STING OF SCORPION

Peons of Mexico Suffer the Most From Deadly Pest.

Four Thousand Deaths Yearly Are Caused by the Venomous Animal—Convulsions Precede Victim's Final Collapse.

Whatever the limitations placed upon life expectancy in Mexico in these restless days the Mexican scorpion still holds the record as official executioner of the republic. Four thousand persons are reported to die each year in Mexico from the stings of scorpions.

There are several varieties of scorpions in Mexico, some of them exceedingly venomous and others little feared. In the neighborhood of Tepic the virulent centurus gracilis abounds, but it is little known about the more northern state of Sonora. It is one of the most venomous creatures in the world.

In the small city of Durango scorpions are perhaps more plentiful and more dangerous than anywhere else in the republic. Here the climate is humid and torrid—it is in the "tierra caliente"—and it is estimated that more than 150,000 scorpions are killed each year, with no appreciable effect on their numbers.

A scorpion resembles a diminutive lobster. Some specimens are eight inches long, though the average length is from two to four inches. The claws closely resemble a lobster's; with them the scorpion crushes its prey after disabling it by means of a sting.

The body of a scorpion consists of several segmented joints, the last five or more narrowing down to form the tail, which curls up forward over the body and terminates in the sting. This businesslike appendage is a horny, sharp spine containing two little openings, which connect with the venom gland within the cell of the last segment. In striking, the scorpion gives the tail a rapid lashing motion forward in advance of the body and literally administers a hypodermic injection of poison, or rather several injections, for it usually stings repeatedly when it does strike.

In color scorpions vary according to environment. One ordinarily colorless or translucent will assume a brown or blackish shade in dark surroundings. Scorpions live in the cracks of the sun-baked clay, under stones, in the chinks of the adobe huts and in the cracks in the plaster of old frame houses. They prey upon spiders and other night marauding insects. A spider stung by a scorpion may be observed undergoing convulsions just before death as animals or human beings do.

Unless sleeping cots are well screened and the supports immersed in cans of kerosene or carbolic acid—water evaporates too rapidly—the prowling scorpion may find its way beneath the bed covers and sting the restless child. By nature it is a nocturnal pest. In Mexico every one takes a peep in the toe of his shoe before dressing in the morning to assure himself that no undesirable citizen is hiding there.

Contrary to common belief scorpions never commit suicide by stinging themselves to death—at least not in Mexico. In fact they seem immune to their own venom. Two well-matched specimens will battle to death if confined in a jar, stinging each other repeatedly, yet the victor does not die. He tears his antagonist into small pieces with his claws and voraciously devours every trace of the vanquished foe. And the cannibal thrives on the diet.

Some scorpion bites cause little more than burning pain and numbness in the part affected for a few days. But the more poisonous varieties cause death, and that speedily, especially when they sting young children or debilitated old people. The lower classes of people suffer more than the well to do because of their custom of going about half naked most of the time.

In serious cases the local numbness and pain or burning extend over the body in a few hours. It then follows a feeling as of a ball in the throat, the victim clutching his throat as though choking on a foreign body. Prompt treatment at this stage will usually save life.

If not treated the mouth soon begins to froth and the eyes become red and hypersensitive to light. Within an hour or two the breathing grows shorter and more difficult, the body turns blue, the pulse falls and convulsions set in. The convulsions recur frequently during several hours, but complete relaxation usually ushers in the end.

Fortunately unconsciousness develops early, so that the victim does not suffer the tortures of one dying from lockjaw. The average time required for a scorpion sting to cause death is twelve or fourteen hours. This is calculated to make some American rattlesnakes ashamed of themselves.

A Significant Motto.
Genealogical Sharper—Well, madam, what can I do for you?
Mrs. De Billions—I wish to consult with you about a coat of arms for my family. What do you think would be a good motto?
"What is your husband's business?"
"He was a pork butcher—but he had royal warriors among his ancestors."
"How would you like 'The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword?'—London Opinion

Is Your Body Poisoned?

Well kidneys keep the blood free of uric acid, a deadly poison that is constantly forming inside the body.

Sluggish kidneys allow the uric acid to accumulate, causing rheumatic attacks, headache, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy, and heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills restore the normal blood-filtering action of the kidneys. This drives out uric acid and ends uric acid poisoning.

AN IDAHO CASE
"Every Picture Tells a Story"
Samuel D. Ingham, 362 S. Main St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "I was afflicted with rheumatic pains that I could not get rid of for two years. I bought Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking one box I was cured. I had never before used any other medicine."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a speedy, reliable remedy for lameness in horses and farm stock. Here's proof.

Lameness Cured
"I had a horse sprain his shoulder by pulling, and he was so lame he could not carry foot at all. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and put it on four times, and in three days he showed no lameness at all, and made a thirty mile trip."—Walter H. Alford, Jr., La Salle, Ill.

For Splint and Thrush
"I have used Sloan's Liniment on a fine mare for splint and thrush. It makes the third horse I've cured. Have recommended it to my neighbors for thrush and they say it is the best. I find it the best Liniment I ever used. I keep on hand your Sure Cure for Thrush, myself and neighbors, and I can certainly recommend it for Colic."—E. J. Smith, McDonough, Ga.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is a quick, safe remedy for poultry roup, canker and bumble-foot. Try it.

For Roup and Canker
"Sloan's Liniment is the speediest and surest remedy for poultry roup and canker in all its forms, especially for canker in the windpipe."—E. F. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

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35 Bushels Per Acre

Was the yield of wheat on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as fifty bushels per acre.

As high as one hundred bushels were reported in some districts for 1913. Fifty bushels per acre and from ten to twenty bushels for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country five years ago from Denmark. He has a little farm, his home, and a 200 acre land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about four thousand dollars. His wheat weighed 68 pounds to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the home-owners in Western Canada, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates of representatives of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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125 W. 9th STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Women's \$2.50 to \$3.50
Children's \$1.50 to \$2.50
Boys' \$1.50 to \$2.50

Begin business in 1910, now the largest maker and seller of shoes in the world. Over 100 styles, kindred shoes, in all leathers, and at low prices. W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a trial? The money you will receive for your money will amaze you. If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully you would understand why they are so famous, write today for a booklet showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Sparks St., Brockton, Mass.

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